THE WHARTON TRIAL.

The Second Analysis of the General's Stomach.

Discovery of Antimony or Arsenic.

PROFESSOR TONEY WILL TEST FURTHER

The Attorney General "Wishes to God" the Discovery May Not Be Confirmed.

A Pierce Legal Wrangle Settled by the Court in a Magnanimous Decision.

Mrs. Wharton Bearing the Pallor of Death.

ANNAPOLIS. Mtt., Dec. 21, 1871. The weather this morning cleared, was bright and beautiful and stinging cold, but at ock, the hour named for the Court to for the sixteenth day's proceed eged murderer of General W. Scott Ketchum. the court room was well filled, quite a number of rame in as usual, a few minutes before ten, accom-panied by the Sheriff and their friends, Mrs. and Nelison, and Mrs. Nugent. There were no new attendants or other surroundings of the prisoner worthy of mention. At precisely ten o'clock Calef tice Miller came in, accompanied by the two neys for both sides were all present, and as soon as the morning preliminaries were ended Chief Justice Miller directed them to proceed with the case. Attorney General Syester directed Professor Toney to resume the stand, and he at once stepped forward and resumed his evidence as to his recent PROFESSOR TONEY DESCRIBING THE RECENT AN-

Professor Toney—Leaving the residue of the mass of matter to dry we take now the solution, which was a good quantity: the solution was placed in evaporating dishes and evaporated to about three fluid ounces; it was then filtered into a clean glass, the filtering paper through which it been filtered was then washed with lied water, and the washings collected the whole amount reached four ounces; this solution contained nearly all the matter extracted from the sample taken m the large jar; it did not contain all, because during the filtration I took two small quantities of the solution out of the first; I took it out to pass suphuretted hydrogen through it; my object being to see what precipitate, if any, I would get with suphuretted hydrogen; that would have been a guide as to the quantity of the solution necessary r me to take for further examination; the seco quantity was taken out at the instance of Dr. Chew, who called on Tuesday afternoon and wished me to try a quantity of the solution with hydrogen to see if any dark spots could be obtained on porceiain; I was told to examine only for antimony, consequently that was the only thing I intended to look for; if antimony was present I would expect to get a com bination of hydrogen and antimony, which would leave a spot on porcelain; I made some objection to taking away any part of the solution until I had taking away any part of the solution until I had completed the filtration; I told him it bould be done only very imperfectly at this stage, yet, as he desired it, I took out a small quantity; the test, with the small quantity taken out at Dr. Chew's request, was not intended as a regular test, but merely to satisfy Dr. Chew; I did not, therefore, make the test with perfect care, for part of the small quantity which I had taken from the hitered solution had to be thrown away; upon trying the result upon porcelain the spot, or apparent spot, seemed to be so integnificant that I told him it was not available to place any reliance on a test made in that way, and that the analysis would have to take its regular course.

TESTING FOR ANTIMONY OR ARSENIC.
From the filtered solution, which was clear, but not roloriess, and which had been passed through four filters, I took one-fourth of a fluid ounceste which I desired to try by one test; it is a fact that poloriess, and which had been passed through four filters, i took one-fourth of a find conce—the whole solution being four fluid ounces—which I desired to try by one test; it is a fact that where arsenic or antimony are present their presence can be detected by the formation of a spot on porcelain from arsenureted or antimoniated hydrogen, and the test I made is as follows:—Into a flask, which had been washed out and was perfectly clean, I put pure zinc, with some distilled water over it; I then put in sulphuric acid, which would evolve hydrogen from this mixture; this flask was so arranged that all the hydrogen which would be evolved would pass into another flask with distilled water, which is called a "washing;" this second flask, witch is called a "wash bottle," I so arranged that all the hydrogen would pass through a tube which contained chloride of calcum, broken up in fine immps; after passing through 't's chloride of calcum the, the object being to '7 it, the hydrogen passes through a tube drawn to a fine point at the delivery end; the apparatus being now put together the sulphuric acid, water and mine put in, hydrogen is evolved; the hydrogen that is generated passes through the wash bottle, then the chloride of calcium tube, where it is dried, and finally through a tube drawn to a fine point, where it is ignited and burns with a pale flame; after the action is continued long enough to fill the apparatus and get rid of all the air in the flasks, so that nothing would pass from the delivery tube except hydrogen, the hydrogen passing through the whash bottle, then the coloride of calcium tube, where it is intended and burns with a pale flame; after the action is continued long enough to fill the apparatus and get rid of all the air before lighting the hydrogen, or an explosion will take place; the fact that no explosion takes place is evidence that no air remains; all the air before lighting the hydrogen, or an explosion in the flame; I did this five or six times and got no spot that proves that the zine

eral times, each time getting the stain upon distances that are known that will give a spot or deposit under similar circumstances; these two bodies that give this spot are arsenic and antimony, consequently one or the other was present in the solution which I added; these spots I did not touch, but left them on the cover, as received; I put that cover in a small paper box, with filtering paper in the bottom, spread out, spots downward, put the cover on, tying and sealing it with sealing wax; this took me until Tuesday evening last; beyond this point I am not willing to go until I have completed the other tests that I have commenced; there are means known to science by which I can obtain from those spots proofs that they are either arsent or antimony; but I prefer to determine that fact by another process. The solution from which I took the one-sixteenth of an ounce of selution used contained whatever was extracted from the contents of the larger jar given me, to which I added muriatic acid, water and chlorate of potash; none of these aubstances would give the spots I obtained upon the cover, nor would any substance except arsent to randomy or arsente I do not mean to say that I myself have fried everything in the known world to discover whether other substances than those named will produce similar spots, but that it is a generally established fact that there are no bodies at present known that will give spots under these circumstances except the two named; the supported solution and obtained apots, Mr. William Davidson, a student of the Maryland Institute Antaritical School, was present, as I preferred to make the reaction in the presence of a witness.

Exhibition The sport to trip court and Juey.

Witness here exhibited a small round red box, need the discourt memorial and then handed it to the counsel, then to the jury and then passed it around to several prominent scienting gentlemen

present, holding it in his hand. This lid is about two inches in diameter, and contains upon its face thirteen little black spots about the size of a pin's of Justice MILLER-Are the spots easily oblit-

Chief Justice Miller—Are the spots easily obliterated?

Witness—I think I could rub them off with my finger; I never touched them.

Chief Justice Miller—Do I understand you to say that from the production of those spots you are willing to swear, so lar as your scientific knowledge is concerned, that those spots must have been produced by the presence of antimony or arsent in the solution you were analyzing?

Witness—I decline to answer any more questions time, begun or pursued any tests by which you can be able to distinguish whether those spots are antimony or arsenic?

Witness—I decline to answer any more questions upon the subject, or commit myself turther until I have completed some tests I am now pursuing with the suspected matter; there are tests by which I could accover whether these spots were produced by the presence of arsenic or antimony, but from some experiments made in reference to these two substances, when I was chemist of the Baltimore Copper Company, I would prefer to determine the fact of the presence of their by other methods.

As to the Quantity of Poison in the stomach. Chief Justice Miller—Have you formed any opinion as to the quantity of antimony or arsenic present in the solution you had under examination from these spots?

Witness—I have not, because I might have got a delicate test and used to detect very small quantities; it is called "Marsa's test.

Chief Justice Miller—Do you propose to eliminate the metallic substance liself by your analysis?

WITNESS—I figet a sunicient quantit, I do: it iget a precipitate with a sunpuretted hydrogen from an acid solution of the suspected inquid, and that precipitate with a sunpuretted hydrogen from an acid solution of the suspected inquid, and that precipitate is soluble in strong muriatic acid, and from that solution of muriatic acid, and it muther to get the metallic substance if an animony is present.

Autorney General Syster—This is as far as we can go with this witness until he can complete his

try to get the metallic substance if antimony is present.

Attorney General Syster—This is as far as we can go with this witness until he can complete his analysis, and we ask the privilege of recalling him when he shall be prepared to state the full and complete results of his search.

Mr. Syster—I never heard of such a proposition in a court of justice in the whole course of my prolessional experience, and I believe it is without a precedent in the whole history of jurisprudence in this country. The State has had three weeks during this trial and six months before to prepare its case and now comes and asks the court to await until they can manufacture new evidence.

All Revell replied that it was his duty to do all in his power to do justice both to the prisoner and the State, and as edorts were to be made to destroy Professor Alken's testimony, he desired the analysis to proceed.

SOMETHING LIKE A CHRISTIAN.

the state, and as efforts were to be made to destroy Professor aken's testimony, he desired the analysis to proceed.

Attorney General Syster—I did not expect to have anything to add to what Mr. Reveil had said, but I find that the offer to adjourn this witness for a time has not been received by the counsel on the other side in the spirit and temper which the tender was made. The question to be determined by this witness is the presence of poison in the body of the deceased. The State's analytical chemist, Professor Aiken, has been severely cross-examined, and famous experts are here to desiroy his testimony; and what we desire is not a trial of wits between counsel, but a tail and fair analysis of the stomach of General Ketchum, so that this question of the presence of poison may be settled beyond controversy. This analysis may result favorably to the accused, and I wish to God it would. Not my brothers on the other side, her friends that surround her or the accused herself as she sits here with the palior of death upon her face and more than the anguish of death in her heart, wishes it more devoutly than I do. Then, why can they object to this investigation going on a continuous that it is more devoutly than I do. Then, why can they object to this investigation going on the continuous of the public to witness his disinterestedness, I feel bound to speak out earnestly in her behalf, and declare that the record in this case shows that repeated attempts have been made to introduce into this case evidence which he kerning of the Attorney General should have told him was clearly inadmissible, and things have been made to introduce into this case evidence which he kerning of the Attorney General should have told him was clearly inadmissible, and things have been done in his zeal as a public officer which hes cool, candid judgment could not sanction. Indeed, I have been surprised at what has been done, and am astounded by the proposition now presented and urged upon the Court.

e to me improper motives in the conduct

Autorney General System-Does the gentleman impute to me improper motives in the conduct of this case?

Mr. Sykkle-Perhaps not improper motives, but an overzealousness for the success of the case that all of us sometimes feel when deeply interested in our side of the cause.

Judge Hayden-Would it not be well for counsel to discuss the case, and not each other?

Mr. Syekle-I did not mean to go outside the rule, but I feel it my right and duty to speak out pishinly in behalf of this prisoner when the prosecution declare their interest in ner behalf and send throadcast such assertions to the public; for I venture the assertion that never within the whole range of Your Honor's experience has such an offer as this been presented in any court of justice, much less in a case of inte or death.

After some further argument, in which Mr. Steele spoke "feelingly" of the course pursued by the prosecution, the question was given to the Court for decision.

The three judges consulted for some time together, as if considerably puzzled as to the course to bursue, and the crowd watched them with eager interest during their deliberations.

The COURT DECIDE TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

Chief Justice Miller flually rapped for silence and said:—"As the Court understants the case now were

THE COURT DECIDE TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

Chief Justice Miller flually rapped for silence and said:—"As the Court understands the case now presented, this witness has been put upon the stand and examined touching certain facts in relation to a chemical analysis made by him, and has stated certain facts in relation thereto. The prosecution now say that he is making a further scientific examination of a part of General Ketchum's body that will take him two or more days to complete. The defence do not propose to cross-examine him now, and, of course, the Court does not require them so to do. The question now submitted is whether this scientific examination shall be allowed to go on, and the evidence as to its results submitted at a later stage of the trial. The case is a most extraordinary one, and the Court believes is without a precedent in the history of criminal trials. The indictment charges one of the most heinous crimes known to the law, and the material point is the presence of poison in the body of the decased. A chemist who made the original analysis has given his evidence during the progress of the trial, but the State officers have seen fit to send to Washington and get a portion of the deceased's body and have another analysis made by another chemist, to produce more dennite and satisfactory results. Anything that will shed light upon that question we deem it our duty to allow to go to the jury. The Court does not ask the defence to open its cross-examination until the State finally closes with him, but if it can be shown, a day or two hence, that poison did or did not cause the death of General Ketchum, we deem it our duty to let it be shown. The witness has not the knowledge now; and, if the State has closed its other testimony, the Court would take an adjournment to enable the witness to complete his examination and come again upon the stand and give his evidence; and we would accord to the defence the same rights if they desired time to complete certain scientific experiments to furth Chief Justice Miller finally rapped for silence and

the state.

Mr. REVELL—We have none others here; we have three who will arrive by the half-past one one o'clock train.

Chief Justice Miller—We will wait for that train

Chief Justice Miller—We will wait for that train to arrive.

The crowd within the court room then resolved itself into a social gathering, and, no longer restrained by the forms of judicial demeanor, induiged freely in conversation, the principal topic discussed being the recent decision of the Court upon the chemical experts' testimony. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter spent the time in conversing with their counsel.

A few moments after two o'clock Chief Justice Miller let fall his gavel, and good order was at once observed. Attorney General Syster then directed the calling of Dr. Richard McSherry, and that gentleman at once took the stand, but his testimony was of no material importance, and he was not cross-examined. After he left the stand Mr. Reveil stated that no other witnesses were present, and asked that the Court witnesses were present, and asked that the Court adjourn nutil tomorrow, when they would have other evidence to introduce.

At flitten minutes to three Chief Justice Miller directed that the Court be adjourned until tomorrow morning, at ten o'clock. When the Court will adjourn until next Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, when the result of the chemical analysis now being made will be given to the jury, and the case on the part of the State closed.

PREVENT THE HORSES PROM SLIDING. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In view of the difficulty of the car horses keeping on their feet in consequence of the key streets, I would suggest through the Henald that the streets between the tracks be sprinkled with sand or ashes, as it will afford a sake and sur footing. Try it, Sunsamheadents.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

The Profession of a Mister of Charity in the Houston Street Convent-Changing the Fashionable Raiment of a Bride for the Humble Garb of a Nun-The Career of the Gitted Young Novice-Touching Address by

The solemn ceremonies of a religious "pro sion? were performed yesterday in the little chapel of the Sisters of Charity on Houston street, which was adorsed with rich tapestry, and its altars decked with natural and artificial flowers in honor of the sacred occasion. About nine o'clock the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs began the celebration of Very Rev. Dr. Starrs began the celebration of a solemn high mass, assisted by Dr. McSweeny and Father Farrelly, who respectively acted as deacon and sub-deacon. The "postulant," or young lady about to receive the nabit of the Order of Mercy, entered the enapel, accompanied by a procession of nuns, and dressed in a very rich costume of the present fashion adopted by brides. Around her neck she wore a string of pearls, and brilliant diamonds quivered on her bosom and lit up the gold bracelets on her wrists. She also wore a rich watch chain and all the baubies that emblemize the vanity of the world. Thus arrayed the heize the vanity of the world. Thus arrayed the betrothed of the Redeemer approached the foot of the altar and knett. The youth and beauty of this accomplished young candidate of religion drew feel-ings of mingled sympathy and admiration from the large number who had assembled in the chapel to witness her "profession." Her name is, or rather was, MacGuire, for it has been changed for her religious title, and re-nounced when she forsook for all time the "world and all its vanities." She is a niece of the gentie-man of her late name who edits the prominent Irish journal named the Cork Examiner; who holds a seat in the british House of Parliament, and who is the author of several popular works, especially "Rome and Its Ruler" and a book on life in

"Rome and its Ruler" and a book on life in America.

After spending several years in the Ursuline Convent of Cork—the most renowned seat of learning for females in the brittan Isles, if not in the world—Miss MacGuire acquired a most prominent position in the esteem of her superiors and in the admiration of her schoolmates. While yet very young she had gained unusual proficiency as a linguist, musician and artist. Sisters who were educated during her time, and who, like her, nave selected the ardinous mission of New York, say that the most admirable of the fline drawings which decorates the halls or the Ursuline Convent have been executed by the young lady whose life henceforth will be that of a Sister of Unarity; and that the most beautiful of the artificial flowers and other specimens of artistic handiwork are attributable to the genius and culture of the newly professed nun.

and other specimens of artistic handiwork are attributable to the genins and culture of the newly professed nun.

At the beginning of the canon of the mass the novice prostrated herself at the loot of the high altar, while a choir of nuns chanted the Litany of the Sain.s in her behalf. At the communion she arose and slowly ascended the altar steps. On reaching the platform upon which the priest stands she again knelt and devoutly prepared herself for the reception of the Holy Sacrament and the taking of the three religious vows—chastity, voluntary poverty and obedience. In performing that sublime office she repeated the words pronounced by the administering priest according to the rites of the Church, and did so in a sweet and clear voice. The vows being taken—the vows which are believed to be perpetually binding—the professed nun resumed her position at the foot of the altar and again prostrated herself, while the choir chanted a solemn and appropriate hymn. The hymn being finished she arose, and, accompanied by several sisters, went into the sacristy, where she was divested of all her worldly acoraments, to don the humble habit and cowl of the Sister of Charity.

At the close of the services, which were witnessed with the highest admiration by over one hundred guests, who represented the most prominent Catholic families of New York, Vicar General Starrs delivered a brief and touching discourse, principally addressed to the newly-professed nun. He said that she had achieved a great victory over the world, and that in having consecrated her life to God, to wnom she had wedded her virginity, she would hereafter, by preserving the graces with which He nad that day endowed her, join that privileged band "who, clad in white, chant hymns of joy around the throne of the Lamb," such as ne others can sing.

ANOTHER JERSEY "RING."

Ferreting Out the Frauds of the Hudoon County Board of Chosen Freeholders. The people of Hudson county, New Jersey, have been so engrossed by the municipal frauds perpetrated in Jersey City by virtue of the Bumsted charter, that little or no attention whatever was bestowed on the transactions of the governing body of the county—the Board of Chosen Freeholders. It will be remembered that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court several members of the Board were obliged to vacate in favor of those elected at the charter election of this year. The old Board, which constituted a very close "ring," resisted the claims of the new comers till sion of the new comers was the death of all the schemes by which the county was acceded tens of

Mr. Rankin, one of the new members, opened the oail by calling for a final Board for the present year. The statement was fur-Board for the present year. The statement was furnished at the following meeting; but the shrewd Rankin, after a searching examination of it, exposed the trick which was about to be played on the condding, credulous and passive members. The report was garbied, inaccurate and incomplete.

After a warm and very personal debate the consideration of the subject was postponed till yesterday, when Rankin again opened his batteries. He said he had not completed his investigation, but so far us he had gone he found that there was a sum of Ten THOUSAND DOLLARS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR. far as he had gone he found that there was a sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR. He also found, five the sum of \$3,000 had been expended for printed blanks and stationery furnished to the County Clerk, Surrogate and Sheriff, who had always previously to furnish such articles for themselves. The County Clerk's office is worth fully twenty-five thousand dollars a year, the Surrogate's five thousand and the Sheriff's at least eight thousand; yet the people have been taxed by the "Ring" to put more money into the pockets of these officers without any warrant in law. Mr. Rankin complained that the expenses for November were not included in the financial statement. His exposures created such a siene as had not been witnessed for years in the meetings of the Board. The old logies, who boasted that everything had been done quietly heretofore, wriggled and protested and moved and resolved; but it was manifest that

wriggled and protested and moved and resolved; but it was manifest that

THE KNELL OF THE "RING"

was sounded. Rankin will resume the subject at the next meeting, when he will expose the extravagance in the aimshouse appropriation, the iurnishing of drugs, provisious, coals, &c., and especially the exorbitant charge for the Court House steps. He has asceriained that the "Ring" divided the spoils among themselves, one member furnishing coal, another flour, another potatoes, another the meat, and so on, all contrary to the express provisions of the law. The amount charged to the people of the county for some departments of county officers is positively starting. All these frauds will be laid bare, and will very probably be brought to the attention of the next Grand Jury.

THE ARKANSAS REVOLUTION.

The Negroes Still Hold Lake Village and Are Supposed to Have Ravished the White Women in the Place-The White Inlinbi-tants in Jeopardy-A Call for Federal Troops. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1871.

The last person who lett Lake Village, the scene of the outrage in Chicot county, reports that he was ordered by armed negroes on the bank to return, which he refused to do, and succeeded in escaping. There was great excitement at the time, and from

There was great excitement at the time, and from the screams of the white women and children who were seen rushing down the levee it was supposed that an attempt was made to ravish the few white women who were unable to leave.

Captain W. P. Walker, republican, Sheriff of the county, has made application for regular troops to be ordered to quell the dissurbance, it being feared that if the militia were sent there, being colored, they will iraternize with the insurgents.

Every white citizen who could obtain conveynance left the country, which is being marauded by armed bands of colored men, the majority of whom are mitimicated by rioters, who have said they will not disband until allowed to settle all disputes they may have had with those for whom they have worked.

The Governor of Arkansas has sent his Adjutant to the scene of the disturbance, but in the meantime leading republican and conservative citizens of the county have united in a petition for regular troops.

THIRD AVENUE CAR TRANSFER TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-DEAR SIR-I desire to add another to the long list of instances of impertinence and violation of char-ter on the part of the Third Avenue Railroad. Yes-terday, coming in car No. 119, which was exces-sively crowded, from Yorkville, I demanded of the sively crowded, from Yorkville, I demanded of the conductor a transfer ticket in order to obtain a seat in a seat in

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DOCKS.

The Comptroller's Action in Not Complying with the Order of the Sinking Fund Commission Denounced-Why He Refuses to Obey Judge Ingraham's Mandamus-The Delay in the Work on the Docks and Who is to Blame-A Plain Talk

by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Public Docks held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Agnew, After the transaction of some ordinary routine business the Auditing Committee presented their report, which was as follows:-Ralance in hand of Treasurer, Nov. Soc....
Amount received during November from rents and collections from wharf property.
Amount received from Mrs. R. L. Fox, being the full payment of her share of the cost of rebuilding pier No. 53 East Kiver. the cost of rebuilding pier No. 53 East kiver. Interest silowed on deposit oy the Tenth National Bank. From the mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York, amounts received from Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, being proceeds of dock bonds issued in accordance with the requisition of Comptroller of Docks, dated August 2:, 18:1, viz.:

November 11. \$100,000 November 13. 50,000 November 14. 50,000 November 14. 100,000

Balauce on hand.....\$48,211 Commissioner AGNEW, who had been associated with Mr. Wood as a special committee to wait upon the Comptroller and represent to him the great need in which the Department stood for want of the funds they were entitled to to carry on the work on the docks, said that the committee had called on the comptroller, but had been unable to obtain from him any satisfactory reply to the representations. The committee went over the law in the case and detailed the various measures that

all apparently to no purpose.

Commissioner Wood—I may as well state that I asked Mr. Green if he would put his answer in writing, and to this request he would make no satis lactory answer.

Commissioner HENRY declared that it was a great shame that the department should be compelled to retard its work on the docks, simply because certain men had stolen money out of the public treas ury. He had personally invited editors of all the newspapers to call and look into the affairs of the Department, and had told them that they could investigate to their hearts' content, as the Commis-sioners had nothing to fear. He had made the invimade several violent attacks upon the Department but as yet ne had not accepted. The Departmen had done its duty faithfully so far, and he defied any and done is only initially so far, and he defled any-body to show where there was a single dock under the jurisdiction of the Board that was not in good and excellent repair. In the furtherance of their plans for the new system of docks it was necessary that they should be able to purchase private property along the river fronts; but without funds that they were clearly entitled to everything would have to come to a standstill.

Commissioner Wood then offered the following:—

Commissioner Wood then offered the following:—
Whereas the Fresident and Treasurer protem of this Department were appointed on its idited December, a committee to wait upon the Comptroller and ascertain from him when the Department will be put in possession of the Si,00,000 to be issued by bonds for \$1,00,000 authorized to be issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on or about the 18th of November, 1871, in compliance with the requisition of the Board, dated 28th of September, 1871; and whereas the aforestaid committee did on the 18th of December obtain an interview with the Comptroller, but outding it no satisfactory answer from him in relation to the said \$1,00,000; therefore.

Si,00,000; therefore.

The same the Counsel of the Comptroller to issue before the expiration of this year \$1,000,000 for stock bonds, as authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 13th of November, 1871, and from the proceeds to furnish the department with \$1,000,000; and be it further.

Resolved, That from the information furnished the Commissioners of this Board by the engineers in chief, they are of the opinion that the aforesaid \$1,000,000 for turnish the department is an portion of the \$3,000,000 to which this department is entitled in 1871, and for which it has so far only received \$1,000,000, in addition to the whole of the \$3,000,000 to which it is entitled in 1872; the Board being of the opinion that within the next were months the whole of the east 0.00,000 can be advantageously invested in the work of the department.

Commissioner Wood said he wanted to be put right on the record in the difficulty between the Board and the Comptroler. In 1570 the Commissioners only asked for one-sixth of what was due to them. The question now at issue was just this:—One million of doliars was due the Board, not one doliar or which they had received; and, what was mere, they had no idea when they would receive the amount. The engineer's letters were urgent for a speedy prosecution of the work. They were entitled to turee millions next year; so it was on this account that they were anxious that the Comptroller should be compeled to pay one million doliars at once, for if they waited until next year they would only get the tarve millions. The Board, in his optinion, ought to put itself on the record, so that if they did not get the money in the long run the people would know who was to biame for the delay in prosecuting the work on the docks.

Commissioner Hernay hoped that they would get along harmoniously with the Comptroller without taking the step advised by Mr. Wood. He didn't feel like forcing money out of an unwilling officer.

Commissioner Wood remarked that if the Board had acted upon that principle last October they would not have been able to get the \$500,000.

Commissioner Henny stated that the Board had been informed that the reason why Mr. Green reliased to issue the bonds was that he had been ordered to do so by his superiors, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that he believed Judge Ingraham was in error when he delivered his decision in favor of the Board. (Laughter.)

Commissioner Aonkw acknowledged that the stuation was extremely disagreeable. If he had the control of twenty millions of dollars he would not pay out one dollar of it injudiciously. When he too the position he occupied he did not take it for the sake of any salary attached to it. He had been a merchant for the past thirty years in this city, and had had a great deal of business with the docks in the matter of unloading and loading merchandise, &c. He can

THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC LIBRARY LOTTERY.

THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC LIBRARY LOTTERY.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 20, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

GAN you inform me if the lottery of the enclosed advertisement has ever been drawn? They stated in their prospectus that the result of the drawing would appear in the HERALD. I take your paper, but have looked in vain for some announcement. Enclosed please find stamp. If you will furnish me any information within four power you will greatly oblige

N. J. BRITTAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Louisville Library Concert and Lottery, so prominently advertised in your columns, had a drawing last Saturday, which was to have been published in the New York Herald of the 18th.

Your readers have not been able to find the list of 721 gits and numbers reported in your columns, as promised by the company. The Louisville papers of Saturday and Monday last must certainly have full accounts of this drawing, and as you must have some of these papers on file, do let a thousand or more anxious theket holders get some information through your journal, which publishes "all the news for everyboody."

AMES R. PORTER.

Answer.—We would state that the drawings took place in Louisville on Saturday last, and that the

place in Louisville on Sainrday last, and that the numbers that drew the prizes were published in the papers of that city on Monday. No. 8,278 secured

RAPID TRANSIT.

Foley's Committees at Work-Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce—The Initiative Steps Taken to Secure the Coveted Boon-In compliance with the request of injunction John Foley, made at the Fifty-fourth street meeting on Wednesday evening, about thirty members of the Committee of Ninety, appointed at that meeting to consider the question of rapid transit and the Harlem Railroad abuses, met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at noon, John Foley presiding

Mr. Folky expressed his regrets that there were not more members in attendance, but had confi-dence in the success of the object they all had in JOHN T. DAILY stated, as one of the originators

of the committee, he wished to say a few words. The greatest difficulty experienced in the accomplishment of rapid transit was to settle upon some well-devised plan of action. This committee is composed of gentlemen in no way interested in any political movements or schemes for self-enrichment. They were appointed to examine

political movements or schemes for self-enrichment. They were appointed to examine into all the plans suggested to bring the extreme ends of the Island into closer communication, and coalesce those plans, if possible, so as to give the public such additional legislation as will result in settling the question. I, therefore, move that a committee of ten be appointed to consider rapid transit between the upper and lower ends of the city and in Westenester county, and also the needed improvements in Fourth avenue.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gent emen, when Mr. Foley as ex officio member, appointed:—Jonn T. Daily, Lewis P. Brown, William A. Darling, William F. Havemeyer, John H. Stranan, A. H. Barney, John E. Devlin, R. U. Root, R. W. Townsend and Edward Mathews. The committee were instructed to confer with the Committee of Ninety, to whom they report.

A motion to appoint a committee of ten on horse railroads called to his feet M. M. Vall, who commenced his set speech, which has been delivered that he deier it and make it before the sub-committee or four times already. Mr. Daily suggested that he deier it and make it before the sub-committee of ten. Mr. Vall broke of in his song of the ralls, and took no more part in the proceedings. The Chair announced that he would name the committee on horse railroads hereatter.

Ashes Barnerr. one of the committee of five appointed on Wednesday to conier with other associations commenced to address the committee, when Mr. Foley said—Mr. Barnett, this is the Committee of hisely; you have no voice here.

Mr. Barnerr—But I have, sir, it am one of a mittee of Ninety; you have no voice nere.

Mr. Barnerr-But I have, sir; I am one of a committee appointed last night to confer with other

Mr. Foley-You are not of this committee, and cannot speak here.

A MEMBER—I move that all gentlemen not members retire.

bers retire.

Another Members—I second the motion.

Mr. FOLEY—It is moved and seconded that all persons not members retire. The reporters are excepted. Carried. Mr. Barnett, you will please retire.

Air. Barnett—I came here by virtue of my appointment for conference.

Air. Poleny (imperiously)—This is a meeting of the Committee of Ninety; you will leave the room.

Air. Boleny imperiously—This is a meeting of the Committee of Ninety; you will leave the room.

Air. Boleny—Mr. Barnett, the meeting has just voted that; you must retire. I trust you understand it and will not make it necessary for us to take further action.

Air. Barnett arose and "pedestrianated" to an outer room, remarking, as he showed his well-rounded heels to the chairman, "You won't make much by working this way."

On motion of John McDonald the following were named a Committee on Laws, Ordinances and Legislation:—John McDonald, R. W. Towns end, M. Wall, Hiram Barney and Edward F. Brown.

A committee, composed of John McDonald, M. G. Dunn and Thomas Cunningham, was appointed, to secure rooms in which the sub-committees can meet, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, was is exogicio a member of each sub-committee.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC PLACES.

Applicants for the Positions Under

the Manicipal Government.

"To the victors belong the spoils." This is an ancient axiom, verified by time-honored usage. In Brooklyn, when applied "upon this occasion," it will of necessity follow that inasmuch as the victors are divided the spoils must likewise be so. In other words, republicans having secured a large proportion of the offices heretofore held by the democracy they will have the distribution of the pap which belongs thereto. Now, it follows as a sequence that the party of "moral ideas," the minority par-tisans of Kings county (the republicans), having been a long while out of the charmed circle which inhales, quaffs, vegetates and luxuriates upon the exhaustions of the municipal treasury, should be hungry and eager, indeed, for each and every plum that has ripened since last fah and now is about to fall into the rapacious maw of the faithful few. Mouths are watering; palates are tickled to an excrutiating degree. The lock keeper of the ailmentary canal finds his palm itching for his expected tool, and visions of square meals arise before the excited imagination. The democrats, too, are alive to the importance of securing their moiety of the good things which remain to their share of the least. Finding that place was diminishing at least one hundred per cent since the Tarumany earthquake which shook the backbone of old democratic Long Island in such a powerful manner, they "go for" what's left with more than ordinary energy and persistency of purpose. Second, third and lourth rate places, which a short period ago would not be considered worth the asking by second-rate place-hunters, are now made the goal for which the best men alm with an earnesiness worthy of emilation in a better cause. As patronage diminishes candidates for place increase. The republicans have gained many choice biliets for the party in securing this year the Tax Collectorsing, the Comptrollership, Auditorship and Commissioner of Charities in the person of Henry Wills.

The most prominent among the candidates for the leading positions to be given out on New Year's Day may be recorded as follows:—Aalderman Rooert J. Whiting, of the Twentieth ward, Secretary of the Academy Reform Committee of Seventy-five, will, it is understood, accept the important office of Deputy Comptroller under Frederick A. Schroder, Comptroller elect. Mr. Whiting was tendered the nomination of Comptroller on the independent ticket last fail, but, like a shrewd and sensible man, he declined the embty honor of running for an ejective office outside a regular endorsement.

F. A. Biggs (reformer) will be the chief clerk in the Comptroller's office. Both these gentlemen are prominent republicans.

Mr. Charles Thomas (republican), who filled the office of Deputy County Clerk for six years under John White (democrat), has accepted the position of Deputy Auditor offered him by Neise Schaurman, Auditor elect. He will relieve Paddy Keenan of his official responsibilities on January 1, 1872.

It is understood that William Leech, the present Deputy Comptroller, will be the candidate for the Chief Clerkship of the Street Commissioner's Department, in place of Char alive to the importance of securing their moiety of the good things which remain to their share of the least. Finding that place was diminishing at least

THE PROPOSED STORAGE RESERVOIR FOR BROOKLYN. Objections to the Awards of the Commission-

ers of Estimate.

The order of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, setting forth that the Commissioners of

Estimate, &c., in the matter of the proposed storage reservoir at Hempstead had tendered the amounts given below to the parties mentioned, to which they

WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21, 1871. The commissioners appointed by the Court to examine the books of the County Commissioners have ascertained that there exists a county bonden debt of \$586,000 which the County Commissioners have never reported.

AT THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

A Dull Day-No Arrests or Excitement and Everybody Getting Caim.

Meetings of the Street Cleaning Commission and the Commissioners of Docks.

It was a dull day at all the departments near the City Hall and County Court House vesterday.

The Comptroller's dies. The Comptroller will deposit to-morrow \$70,008 to the credit of the Board of Education, for the payment of the salaries of the public school teachers. Of course this amount will only serve to pay a portion of the salaries due for the last month.

City Chamberluin's Office. Mr. Bradley is busily engaged on his letter the answer to Mr. Green, which will be ready by Saturday next. It will go into the minutest details of the business of the office, and will give the various amounts disbursed and received by Mr. Bradley, officially, since he came info of ce. In this connection it may be stated that the Comptroller has nothing whatever to do with designating the banks which are to be city depositories. The law expressive states that the City Chamberiain should designate three banks as depositories, and in pursuance of the authority Mr. Bradley yesterday designated the National Park Bank a depository for city moneys. The statement, therefore, that the dimits in the Broadway Bank were to be transferred to the Park Bank "by order of Comptroller Green" was not correct. The Chamberiain will draw his warrant on the Broadway Bank in a few days, transferring the city funds then to the Park Bank. the business of the office, and will give the various

The Sheriff's Office.

There was, of course, a great amount of bustle around the Sheriff's office, massingth as nothing had been made public of the cause for the extra convening of the Grand Jury. There was "some-thing up," some "big thing" and such like nonthing up," some "big thing" and such like non-committal and slangy innercious were flying around in lively style, but nothing definitioned by the could be obtained. The deputies, under Mr. Jarvis, in the Order of Arrest Bureau, were full of business, but their arrests were confined chiefly to people interested in private civil suits. None of the "big guns" or their adders in the late Ring were among the number, and at the time of closing the chiefe in the arternoon it was positively stated that no proceedings in the arrest line were to be taken last evening or during the night. The late "Boss"—Tweed—was not at his office yesterday, and the stairs and hallways were accordingly deserted. No further processes were issued against him, and it was doubted if any would be.

Comptroller Connully's Case has assumed no new phase, but remains in the same condition as stated in yesterday's HERALD,

The Street Cleaning Commission. The Street Cleaning Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the Comptroller's office. Present—the Mayor (in the chair), Comptroller Green, Recorder

sudge Bosworte, in reference to Mr. Brown's claim for street cleaning, said that numerous complaints had been made as to the neglected state of the streets in the Fourta and Ninth precincts. The police in the Fourth had kept books in which the

police in the Fourth had kept books in which the condition of the streets at the different hours when they were on duty was regularly noted.

On the other hand Mr. Brown's inspectors asserted that the work had been performed according to contract.

Judge Bosworth was of opinion that the preponderance of evidence was with the police (that is as to the Fourth precinct), ut no was willing to allow the claim for the Ninth precinct to go undisputed.

MAYOR—Major, have you not some anancial proposition to maker There seems to be a conflict of evidence.

Mr. Brown—We claim that we have done our part.

Mr. Brown—We claim that we have done our part.
Judge Bosworth—There is not any dispute as to the claims unaudited up to and including November 11.
The Comptroller then called for the cills, which are as follows:—From October 18 to October 31, 513, 693 75, and from November 18 to November 16, 518, 693 75. On motion these were approved.
As to the claim from November 16 to November 20, that, too, was approved, less \$5,000, to be retained pending a thorough investigation into the alleged neglect of Mr. Brown to clean certain streets; in the Fourth precinct. The bill for street cleaning from December 15, inclusive, was referred to Judge Bosworth for investigation. The Board then adjourned.

EX-COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY,

Appeal Against Judge Learned's Decision Denying to Vacate the Order of Arrest.

ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1871. Samuel G. Courtney this afternoon filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the following appeal from Judge Learned's decision denying the i nolly :-

noily:—
SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—The People vs. Richard B. Connoily.—Piease take notice that the defendant appeals to the General Term of this Court from so much and such part of the order made herein at a Special Term of said Court and entered in this action on the 20th day of December, 1871, to vacate the order of arrest heretofore, and on the 22d day of November, 1871, made in this action.

THE FOURTH AVENUE MANTRAP.

Mayor Hall Vetocs the Resolutions of the

Common Council.

Mayor Hall has written a message to the Common Council vetoing the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 1stn inst. in relation to the Fourth avenue improvements. The message is

the Fourth avenue improvements. The message is a long one, and each resolution is taken up in turn and each is objected to in detail. In the message the Mayor states that the Legislature alone has power to authorize many things which are ordered to be done in the resolutions. The message concludes as follows:—

I, therefore, return these resolutions with the foregoing objections. It has lately become apparent that both the railway company in question and the public need legislation upon many, if not all of the matters embraced by these resolutions. Upon the one side the company confers enormous advantages on the commerce of New York, and upon the other hand the necessary use of city streets by this railway embarrasses and endagers property and person. Fortunately, a legislative session approaches, at which prompt relief can be had in this matter. These resolutions may serve, however, in their inchoate shape, as a memorial from the Common Council to the Legislature.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A Boy Cut in Two by a Freight Train in

Trenton.
Charles Daly, a boy fourteen years of age, who worked at the wire mill in Trenton, and whose father is watchman there, was killed yesterday, about nail-past twelve o'clock, on a railroad siding near the wire mill, by a train of six cars laden with iron for the mill. The boy went out from the mill, stepped on to the siding and was seen by the engineer, but not in time to prevent the accident. The whistle was blown twice, but the speed of the train was too great to check in such a short distance. The boy was caught by the cowcatcher, thrown a considerable distance, and then run over by the cars and cut in two. The lody presented a sickening sight. A jury was called and the body viewed; but the full hearing of the case was postponed until this morning, in order that a full inquiry may take place as to the condition of the siding, several accidents having occurred there previously. iron for the mill. The boy went out from the mill,

BILLIARDS.

Cyrille Dion Again Challenges William Cooks of England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES: DEAR SIR-Not having received any reply from DEAR SIR—Not having received any reply from Mr. William Cook, of England, to the challenge forwarded to nim in October last, and being anxious to test our respective abilities at the game of billiards, I beg to offer him another proposition, viz.:

I will play him 2,000 points up at the English game, myself to receive the odds of 5:00 points; and I will give him 500 points in 2,000 at the American game, for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side each game. Or I will play him 2,000 points up even at each of the above games for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side, and the one having the largest number of points when the totals of both games are combined to take the whole amount. The gate meney to each match, less expenses, to go to the winner. The forfeit in either game to be \$1,000, and to be sent to the editor of The Spirit of the Wilmer. The money to be all deposited with said editor ten days before playing of the first game. The money to be all deposited with said editor ten days before playing of the first game. The order of playing the English game. The order of playing the games to be declated by a toss, and at least twenty days to be allowed for practice after the order of playing is declated. I will furnish a table similar to those used in championship matches for the American game.

CYRILLE DION, Champion of America.

N. B.—If Mr. Cook desires it I will place a forreit of \$1,000 and \$500 for his expenses with any banker in New York city he may name on receipt of his acceptance of this offen. Mr. William Cook, of England, to the challenge for-